NEW YORK HERALD, THIPAY, LANUAUX 24, 1863

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CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.

Note: Who does not remamber that at least threefeerwhe of all the asgroes in those fittees during the
whole war did all in their power to sustain the rebel
same? They fed their armise: they dug their trescobes;
Shey built their fortifications; they fed their
women and children. There were no insurrections,
no qurisings, no effort of any kind anywhere
ostated the wase of our armise on the part of the nesproes to said the Walon cause. In whole districts, in
whole States even, where all the able bodied white men
were conscripted into the robel and they, did all they who
assumptions are completed to acquise to the
whiterpeoplusition, or a majority even, ever voluntarily
canged in the rebellion. It is true, the great majority
in the one were compelled to acquisece; but it was not
usual after the federal government, speaking through
President Bachanan, bad abandoned the loyal people of
the South was deciared that neither the Fresident nor
Congress by the power to make war to compet the States
to remain in the Union; in a word, it was not until after
President Buchanan, in his message of December, 1860,
declared / hat this government had neither the right nor
the power to defend tustif from operative wat the hand
some proper to defend tustif from operative way
for the security of the competitive at the hand
some interpretation of the South that amajority of ion,
nor did they even then securities in robellion until hostilities, actually begun, had organized an irresistible
milits ry power over them. Than the majority were
comp siled to security for the citizen and protection on
they art of the government are corelative cities. Has
a government the right to demand the one if it do not
affer d the other. The first properties of it is do not
affer d the other. The protect him? Such a claim would be
made the contraction of the South has a receive of the government of character, cherishing own to
graduate of the South had a power to open and to the
production of the form had been a most vio

secept of the constitutions that might be formed mater the bill although they made no provision for the negro beyond the fact of his personal liberty.

I repeat, we have seen a little handful of radicals, by their boldness, persistency and force, persuade, cajole or drive the great majority of the republican party away from their own avowed policy of reconstruction upon the white basis, and compet them to adopt the policy of universal negro suffrage, to establish negro governments, and now at last to propose an absolute military dictatorship in all the States of the South. I shall say nothing unkind of the Senator from Indiana; I admit his patriotism and eminent abilities. But if anything were wanting to demonstrate the power which these radicals have had over the mass of the republican party in changing their opinions and reversing their policy we have only to he republican party in changing their opinions and reversing their policy we have only to point to the able Senator from Indiana himself, once asseng the most powerful advocates of the Lincoln-Johnson policy of restoration upon the white basis, now bound hand and foot and dragged in chains at the victorious charlot wheels to grace the triumph of Wendell Phillips and the Senator from Massachusetts. Even his great maind now leads its powerful influence to favor the establishment of governments based upon universal negro suffrage, to bold, it may be, the balance of power in this republic under the control of the bayonets of the require army. I well remember the effect produced by the speech of the Governor of Indiana in 1865. It came at a my own State, to prevent them from changing the creed and reversing the policy upon which the Union party fought and mastered the rebellion, and by which alone their victory was achieved. I endeavored to demonstrate the same truths set forth in this great speech; and when it came, with its irresistible elequence and unanswerable force of argument, I repoiced to lean upon a search of the course of support. Like him, I had o

answerable force of argument, I rejoiced to leas upon his strong arm for at port. Like him, I had on more than a strong arm for at port. Like him, I had on more inherited and was faithfully carrying out the policy of his predecessor. We did not then have the positive testimony of General Grant and of Mr. Stanton to prove that Mr. Johnson's North Carolina proclamation was dawn by Mr. Stanton and read over the Mr. Lincoln's Cabines. Had those facts then appeared it might have saved that honority and the stanton and myself the labor of proving the identity of the policy of Mr. Johnson with that of Mr. Lincoln, which the Governor of Indiana described the stanton of the policy of Mr. Johnson with that of Mr. Lincoln, which the Governor of Indiana described the stanton of all these stanton of at least ultre thousand million dollars; by the sacribes of their public and private ordination of the stanton of at least ultre thousand million dollars; by the stanton of the stanto and truth and God for that. On the continty, they de-elared that no bills of attainder no es peci fact laws, should be passed; so man not in the military or payal service should be subject to military trials under the substrary power of the bayonet; and that even for trea-sed steel there should be no correction of blood or

presentiones by a grand jury and after a fair Stale, confrosting his accusers, by the verdict of a jury of his
peers, " a And Last, Mr. Presidents, with all the
sarrestices of which the soul is capable, can any
to make the whole whis people of the South, men,
women and children, hate and loathe our government,
to hatel it with a perfect haterd, to gasher around the
family altar upon their bended knees to curse it, and in
readical reconstruction which seems to disfranchise the
family altar upon their bended the seems to disfranchise the
family altar upon their bended the seems to disfranchise the
family altar upon the south and to subject at the point
of the bayone the white race to the dominion of their
late half civilized African slaves? Instead of peace it
deepsir; instead of everl their yit gives them military
despotism. White disfranchisement and negro domination was the idea which inspired and provoked the
riok at New Orleans. It has arrayed everywhere
often resulting in blockathed, all over the South. It
tends directly to bring on that war of races which is the
West fedice exacted soems of horror to exice and appal
the world. That war is now impending over all the
prevents its outbreak upon a gigarnic acade—war
which, once begue, will end, I fear, in the extra or extermination of the blacks from the Potomac to the Rie
Granica. I know the Sonakor from Ohio (Mr. Wade), in
year come. But if it does come, no amount of
military discipline can compat the white men of the
South and the second answer to my question, and
family that it is not sustained by the facts, that it is
had in principle and worse in policy, I repeat the questhe whites of the South's What races no no amount of
military discipline can compate the white men of the
South was allowed the second answer to my question,
and standard. It is both the facts, that it is
had in principle and worse in policy, I repeat the questhe whites of the South's What races apprix
answers with boddens, and the facts and the second and military discipline c

of the iroubled waters. The voice of the people then is no longer the voice of politicians; then it is that the voice of the people is the voice of God. Sir, we have passed through such crises in our day. You will remember when a feeble minority in this body raised its voice against that overbearing majority winch, under the dictation of Southern radicals sought to force a State government, with negro slavery, upon the people of Kansas against their will. That monstrous wrong stirred the hearts of the people to their very depths, and party lines and party names were forgotten. Party ties were condered like fax at the touch of fire. You remember that, sir. Arain, when these same radicals of the South, because the piople of the North indignantly refused to sanction the subjugation of Kansas, rose in arms to destroy the Union and the constitution, what became of party then. The people rose as seen man. Large in the same of the democratic party, with some exceptions, gave to his war measures a hearty and unflinching support. Without that support the war would have been a failure. In the actual prosecution of the war, in the camp and on the ised of battle, in the rank and file as well as in command we found no distinction whatever. Shoulder to shoulder the beginning to the end of the rebellion. To defend the Union and the constitution against overthrow by Southern Party with the camp and on the ised from the beginning to the end of the rebellion. To defend the Union and the constitution against overthrow by Southern Party and the party will sleep together till Heaven calls thom to their reward. And now, sir, what do we behold? A dominant majority in this Senate and in Congress, under the lead of Northern radicalism, at the point of the bayone the Union, thus doing what the rebellion could never do, and what we spen 15,000,000,000 and the party. Heaved the surpers could an appropriate of the first hand surpers to the propriet of the popular and the search party to rescue the constitution from the could be people. Sir

Mr. Doolithe and there were three parties in the Southern States before the war, but the majority acied with the democratic party. It might be that some of those radicals were now acting with the democratic party North.

Mr. Suswam, (em) of Hame is there any doubt of it?
Mr. Doolithe in the state of majority in which there were not seek radicals. The aniority bere has several.

TORK / HERALD, PRIDAY JANUARY 22, 1868.

It all both of the control of the contro

Court, he asked how he knew that three tavored and five wore opposed to the Reconstruction acts? He had heard enough about this charge. If it be true, he continued, that five judges of the Supreme Court have given their opinions that the acts of Congress are unconstitutional, I say those five judges are infamous and ought to be impeached to-morrow—just as soon as it comes before us. If it be untrue, I brand as liars those who assert it.

Mr. Johnson asked upon what information the Senator repeated the story?

Mr. TRUMSCLL said the Senator from Wisconsin had spoken of it.

Mr. Trement. The tree is bear that, and did not believe the story to be true in point of fact.
Mr. Trement...—Nor do I.
Mr. Jourson agreed with him in censuring it if it

was so.

Mr. Trumuril said he had too much respect for them to believe it. The Senator from Wisconein had not said that five judges expressed such opinions, but that an attempt was made to subject them to a provision preventing three judges from deciding such questions. He presumed the Senator from Maryland had seen the reports in the newspapers or heard them in the streets. Mr. Jourson denied having seen them, as he seldom roads newspapers, and again expressed his disbellef of them.

Mr. Jousson denied having seen them, as he seldom ronds newspapers, and again expressed his disbelled of them.

Mr. TRUBBULL went on to speak of the hesitation with which the Supreme Court had first concluded they had a right to declare an act of congress unconstitutional. Independent of political questions he thought that less than a majority or two-thirds of the whole court should never be permitted to pronounce an act unconstitutional by reason of repugnance to the constitution. When a bill was velood by the President is required two-thirds of the representatives of the people of the Union to make it a law. Should three out of eight judges, then, be permitted to say it should be no law—a tribunal that at its origin doubted its power to de so in any case? Why place a court shove themselves, which would be the case even if two-thirds could set aside what two-thirds did? Possibly it would not be going too far to require a unanimous opinion of the whole court. These were questions for careful deliberation and he was sorry that they were lugged into the discussion. They had nothing to do with this question.

Mr. JOENNON—They do not belong to it.

Mr. TRUBENCL, alleding to a remark about the Chief Just ce, went on to say he hoped they would act with reference to the best interests of the country and not any man's interests in the residency in the passage of such a measure. He again denied that any attempt was being made to exablate agers suprement, Many more thousands of whites went to the polity requiring the States to be placed in the hands of loyal men, or that they should be turned over to the plunderers of the nation's hife.

The Correct tax bill the commendments, that

copies of discussions, votes, &c., in the Cabinet respecting said sois. Adopted.

RAIK of IRON-CLADE.

Mr. Greeks, (repl) of lows, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill in favor of allowing the sale of iron-clade, with amendments.

The COMMINIAD ACT.

Mr. POWERGY, (rep.) of Kannas, introduced a bill amendatory of the Homestead act. Referred.

EARCHAL FOR YER DESTINED TO SEPTIMENTAL OF AMERICA. Mr. THAYER presented a bill for the appointment of a Marzhal in the Destrict of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the Judiclary.

The death of Representative Hamilton, of Oltio, was then sundured, and appropriate resolutions were adopted, on which Mr. Shermas addressed the Senate, and, upon his concluding, the Senate adjourned in respect to his memory.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WARRINGTON, Jan. 23, 1868.

ADDITIONAL HOUNTY. The House resumed, as the regular order of business, the consideration of the Sonate amendment to the House bill is relation to an additional bounty, the question being on an amendment reported from the Committee on Military Affairs. The Senate amendment, which is a substitute for the House bill, provides that

was the attraction at this new and superb temple of music, gave Miss Adelaide Philips a fresh opportunity to justify the title which she deservealy wears as the "American prima donna." We do not hesitate to say that the rôle of Rosina has never been better supported "American prima donns." We do not hesitate to say that the rôle of Rosina has never been better supported in this country. "Una Voce Poco Fa," the opening cavatina, was rendered with a perfection of florid execution and of acting worthy of the highest enlogy. The duet between Rosina and Figaro (Signor Orlandin)) was also admirably rendered. The ocquetishness and archaess of Rosina have never been more satisfactorily represented. Orlandini was excellent, both in voice and action, Signor Sasini as Bartiolo revives our recollections of Lablache. Signor Tamero as Count Almaviva and Signor Coletti as Basilio filled their rôles acceptably. This evening Verdi's grand opera of "Rigolette" will be repeated, with Madame the la Grange in her unequalled character of Gilda. On Saturday Madame De la Grange will appear as Violetta in "La Traviata," On Monday evening the favoriet ain "La Traviata," On Monday evening the favoriet ain. "La Traviata," On Monday evening ins return from Europe as Lionel in "Martin." In this part he made, it will be remembered, a decided sensation at the Latiens at Paris. Our American Mario will be heartily wescomed on his reappearance.

Strinway Hall.—"The Greation,"—It is hardly necessary to say what kind of weather assailed the good folks of Gotham last night. Yet in spite of mud, slush, rain and anow a goodly audience crowded Steinway Hall at the oratorio of "The Creation." The three angels and our first parents were represented by Miss Maria Brainerd and Messrs, Simpson and Thomas. This beautiful work of Haydn was never given before in the misterpolic with more spirit, Ann and true appreciation of the ideas of the great composer, and the encores were numerous and well deserved. The choruses were ably conducted by Ritter, and the orchestra was all that night be desired. The next oratoric will be Brislew's Daniel.

CITY POLITICS.

The Young Men's General Committee of Tammany Hall.

An adjourned meeting of the above committee was held last night for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization for the year 1868. The following officers were chosen :- Chairman, Edward H. Anderson, of the Twenty-first ward; Vice President, Patrick O'Keefe, of the Seventeenth ward; Treasurer, Robert McGinnis, of the Nincteenth ward; Secretaries, James Oliver, of the Fourth ward, and Martin Nachtman, of the Seventeenth ward; Serjesut-al-Arms, Lawrence Langan, of the Sixth ward. The selection of an Executive Committee was postponed till the next meeting. In accepting the position of chairman, Mr. Anderson called attention to the important duties presented to the committee in the great canyans to be gons through during this year, and urging carriest and concerted action on the part of the various delegations, pruphesying that whatever may have been the past of this organization, in the future it was destined to play no unimportant part in the political areas, and exert no slight influence in the making up of different slates. The committee adjourned to meet the first Monday in February. Twenty-first ward; Vice President, Patrick O'Keefe, of

Radical Republican General Committee. The Radical Republican General Committee held i special meeting last evening at their headquarters for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee on Contested and Protested Seats of delegates to the Gen-eral Committee of 1858, Freeman J. Pithian, chairman, presiding. The meeting was called to order at half-past seven o'clock, when General Cochrane, as chairman of the reporting committee, previous to assume the report of the control of the committee represented by him a resolution to the effect that in the case of the contesting and protesting deligates the parties interested or most directly connersed on each side should be allowed ten minutes such to make our observations that thought to make a such that the protest of the contest of the contest of the report.

There is Spancer proposed an amendment to the affect that he works "Grithwith and without further discussion of the report.

Chairs a Spancer proposed an amendment to the affect that he works "Grithwith and without further discussion" about the affect that he works "Grithwith and without further affect that he works "Grithwith and Twoman for Assembly distributed and committee the relation of the protest from the second. Fifth, reach and Twoman for Assembly distributed the structure of the protest from the second. seven o'clock, when General Cochrane, as chairman of

rights and privileges to seate at delegates to the General Committee. In the case of the Eighth Assembly district the committee reported that in consequence of irregularities in the proceedings in the election the sithing members from that district were not entitled to their seats, and recommending that a committee of three be appointed by the chair of the General Committee to revise the rolls of membership in that district and make arrangements for another election to be held on the 28th inst. The committee further reported that the protest of the Fitteenth district had been withdrawn. In the matter of the contested seats the report confirmed the tickets headed by the name of John Fitch in the Third district, and that headed by F. A. Thomas in the Iwentieth.

A motion that the report be received for consideration was then adopted, and the question of the report in relation to the Third district was taken up for debate, under a rule allowing ten minutes to appeakers upon each side. Daniel S. Daval rose to explain that in appearing before the Committee on Seats he was unprepared to make as complete a vindication as he would otherwise have done, as the committee would not accept verbal statements, but received no avidence but such as was contained in affidavits. A long debate followed the defence of this gentleman, which was participated in by Messrs. Fitch, Spencer Cochrane construing the remarks of Mr. Spencer a impugning the action of the committee in considering the contested seats for this district. The result was an avalanche of sarcasm on the part of the General towards his imagined impugner, a personal explanation by Spencer disclaming entirely any such motive, an apology and complete retraction of the General's former political affinities and an overwhelming compliment in return by "the old soldier" on the veteran services and "trenchant blows" inflicted by Charles upon the enemy's ranks in the cause of republicanism. The General subsequently strode across the room to where Spencer was sitting, grasped h

Loss About 825.000.

Shortly after eight o'clock last night officer Howell, of the Third precinct, discovered fire on the third floor of the five story building No. 93 Reade street, occupied by Waterhouse, Howe & Co., dealers in men's furnishby Waterhouse, Howe & Co., dealers in men's furnishing goods. The alarm was given promptly by the police, but owing to the telegraph being out of order some ten minutes' delay occurred. The firemen when notified were quickly on the premises, and confined the fire to the third and fourth floors. The firm of Waterhouse, Howe & Co. occupy the third, fourth and fifth stories. Thoir loss may be estimated at about \$15,000, said to be fully covered by insurance. The second floor is occupied by H. &. H. I. Brunner, importers of dry goods. Their stock is damaged by smoke and water to the amount of about \$6,000; insured. The lirst floor is occupied by A. S. Herman, importer and jobber in cloths, vestings, &c. Stock damaged by water about \$5,000. Fully covered by insurance. The building is damaged about \$2,500; insured. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Arrival.

Brig Ella Maria (of Pertland), Berry, Cabbarien Il dars, with sugar, to Knowlton & Co. Has been? days north of listeras, with strong NW gales

Bank schannes, from Liverpool for New York, no date CHARLESTON, Jan 23-Arrived, steamship

York.
Salled—Steamship Moneka, NYork.
FORTERSS MONROE, Jan 23—Passed in the Capes for Saltimore, barks Aona, Bremen; Giulia, Palermo; schr On Baltimore, barks Anna, Bremen; Giulia, Palermo; schr Ontario Navassa. SAVANNAH, Jan 23—Sailed, steamer Herman Living

stor., NYork.
WILMINGTON, NC, Jan 23—Arrived, steamer Mary Sanford, NYork.
Cleared—Steamer Wm P Clyde, NYork.
For other Shipping News see Seventh Page. THE EVENING TELEGRAM HAS THE LARGEST circulation of any afternoon paper in the city. It is, therefore, the most desirable medium for advertisers. \$10.00 that the New Story. FRE MYSTERIOUS HUNTER, OR THE MAN OF DEATH. OR THE MAN OF DRATH,

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on too story and milkmen supplied,

546 BROADWAY. (under a special charter from the State of Pennsylvania

passed March 6, 1867). At a meeting of the Trustees, held at the Girard House Philadelphia, on the 9th inst., it was Resolved, THAT THE ENTIRE NET PROCEEDS abail be devoted to the erection of the Asylum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT

to erect the

INVALLE BOLDIERS,

Secretary-LIEUTENANT GEORGE B. BERGEN. Treasurer-GENERAL HORATIO G. SICKEL.

lides, where rest the askes of the great Napoleon; England her Greenwich and Chelses Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russis, Frussis, and, in fact, nearly all European; J. Russis, Frussis, and, in fact, nearly all European; countries have magnificent retrests for the unfortunite solution. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war: but free, prosperous, republican America has no place for her crypted and sick soldiers but the county poorhouse or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the bour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our hasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges. They have performed their part: we enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not be recreant to our collisations. Let us cach devote but a single doilar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will alter the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHABED by this association, and ten thousand dollars have already hest not lowards the preservotion of the battle ground.

About thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the asylum.

we hereby certify that we have examined the diamon goods, pearls, emeralds, rubles and other preclous stones, a described in the list, and find them all geouine.

Diamond Importers, No. 26 Malden hate, New York.

J. HERMANN,
Diamond Setter, No. 304 Broome street, New York.

Having perfect confidence in the integrity of your ente-orise, and heartily indorsing your noble object, it after me pleasure to tender you, gratintously, the use of m show window for the display of your diamonds. OJIN N. GENIN, 013 Broadway.

[From the Postmaster General of the United States.]
I recommend to all postmasters that they shall aid this
truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.

A. W. RANDALL.

Theasury Department, Source of Invalid Molders have made due application to John H. Diehl, Collector of Invalid Molders have made due application to John H. Diehl, Collector of Internal Reviewing for the Second collection district of the State of Fernandivania, for permission tehold a Ciri Festival, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said diff Festival will be devoted to charitable uses.

Permission is hereby granted to the said Supervisors to hold such Giff Festival, exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty in respect to said Giff Festival, exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty in respect to said Giff. Festival. di tax or other duty in respect to said Gift Fest E. a. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Having labored for three years to erect a home for one crippled velerans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New York Legislature, incorporating some one bundred of our best clitters, incorporating some one bundred of our best clitters, and the which bill no action has been lad, on that time to this—and knowing the great and contained the great in the great and excellently of the case, the shame of leaving our instead velerants to starve or beq. I hereby most cordially endorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the ald of my tongue, pen and influence. Very truly yours, CHARLES G. HALPINE.

Pully sympathizing with your great object, I tender you pratuitously, the services of my full Orchestra on the occasion of your Festival at Irving Hall.

THEODORE TROMAS.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest de-gree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Asso-ciation has decided to place the diamonds on public exhibi-tion in the show window of the large for and hat calabled-ment of John N. Genin, 518 Broadway, under the St. Nicho-las Hotel, New York. The world renowned yeach Hearietta-has also been purchased.

There will be 1,200,000 cickets issued at \$1 each, admitting the holders to the fair and both or the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS:

ONE BE

IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING,
FEB. 8, 1863,
And one at.

HORTICULTURAL HALL, FIHLADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1862,
ON which latter occasion
a committee of prominent citrems will be selected to
associate with the management in making the distribution
before the addicate at the presentation "fair, to commence
on Monday, February 24, at 10 o clock A. M., at Horticultural
Hall. GRAND MUSICAL PESTIVALS:

\$541,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS stributed among the ticket holders, in acceptance, and the following SCHEDCLE OF AWARDS. Nos.
A i present in Greenbacks.
1 i present in Greenbacks.
2 i present in Greenbacks.
3 i Yach, the Ismous Strillants.
4 i Dismond Section, 48 Brillants.
5 i Dismond Section, 48 Brillants.
5 i Dismond Section, 48 Brillants.

1 Diamond Silde, Is Brillians
12 I Diamond Silde, Is Brillians
13 I Diamond Cluster Brooch
13 I Diamond Cluster Brooch
14 I Diamond and Pearl Camoo Bracelet, Brooch
15 I Diamond Silgle Stone Ring
16 I Diamond Cluster Bracelet
17 I Diamond Cluster Bracelet
17 I Diamond Cluster Bracelet

\$,000 4,003 4,003 4,003 4,003 4,003 4,003 4,003 4,003 5,003 3,500

Diamond Single Stone Pin
Pearl Breastpin Earrings and Head OrnsDimond Single Stone Pin
Diamond Single Stone Ring
Diamond Cluster Stem Pin
Single Stone Diamond Rins
Diamond Cross

Diamond Cross

Diamond Cross

Diamond Single Stone King
Diamond Single Stone King
Diamond Single Stone King
Comes Har Stawk

Choice Emerald Stad
Single Stone Ring
Single Stone Pin
Cluster Brooch
Diamond Single Stone Ring
Diamond Single Stone Ring
Diamond Single Stone Ring
Comes Har Stawk

Choice Emerald Stad
Single Stone Pin
Cluster Brooch
Diamond Single Stone Ring
Diamond Single Stone Ring
Diamond Single Stone Ring
Diamond Cluster Brooch
Diamond Cluster Brooch
Diamond And Emerald Cluster Ring
Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring
Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring
Diamond Single Stone Pin
Emerald Knob
Diamond Single Stone Pin
Emerald Single Stone Ring
Diamond Single Stone Ring

81 | Diamond and Set Wateb
82 | Lady's Diamond Set Wateb
83 | Diamond Single Stone King
84 | Gold Wateb
85 | Diamond Single Stone King
86 | Diamond Single Stone Stud.
87 | Diamond Single Stone Stud.
88 | Diamond Single Stone Stud.
89 | Dearn Stude Stude Stude
89 | Dearn Stude Stude Stude
89 | Diamond Single Stone Stude
80 | Pearl Stade
81 | Diamond Single Stone Ring
81 | Diamond Single Stone Ring
82 | Diamond Single Stone Ring
83 | Gene Brooch
84 | Diamond Single Stone Ring
85 | Cameo Brooch
86 | Diamond Cluster Fin
86 | Cameo Brooch
87 | Diamond Cluster Stude
88 | Diamond Single Stone Ring
89 | Diamond Cluster Stude
89 | Diamond Cluster Stude
89 | Diamond Single Stone Ring
80 | Lady's Gold Watch
100 | Diamond Single Stone Ring
80 | Lady's Gold Watch
101 | Part Garant Stear Fin
102 | Emerald Sear Fin
103 | Emerald Sear Fin
104 | Emerald Sear Fin
105 | Lold One Stone Ring
106 | Lold One Stone Ring
107 | Diamond Stude
108 | Lold One Stone Ring
109 | Lady's Gold Watch
109 | Lady and Pearl Sear Fin
100 | Lady and P

Making in the aggregate 122 104 presents, valued at . \$641,960 Orders may be sent to us in registered letters or Posts.

Orders may be sent to us in registered letters or Posts.

office orders in sums from \$1 to \$15, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following

lowing

CLUB RATES.

Pive tickets to one address, \$4 50, 10 tickets to one address, \$9; 20 tickets to one address, \$47 50; 40 tickets to one address, \$45 50; 100 sickets to one address, \$45 50; 100 sickets to one address, \$45 50; 100 sickets to one address, \$45 50; 100 sickets

PHILADELHIA OFFICE, 1,126 Chesis ut stresh